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Net daily average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my prescence this 31st day of December, 1898. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Where the carrion is there the vultures gather.

It is too soon to break over your good resolutions yet.

And now it is said the new pottery trust has started business without a

When the bell tolls at high noon the Nebraska legislature will begin to draw \$800 a day and incidentals.

Burglars complain there were not so many open houses in Omaha New Year's day as there were last summer.

Emperor William has the grip and not even the lese majeste law is able to suppress the unwelcome intruder.

Governor Holcomb has one more shot to fire and when the 25,000-word message lands on the legislators the floor of the capitol building is liable to sag.

Superintendent of the oil room is one of the offices the legislature can safely dispense with. In past sessions it has been a most expensive one for the peo-

It is now Governor Roosevelt. If there is still a lingering doubt in the minds of any New Yorkers as to where his residence is, that doubt will soon be dispelled.

Spanish officers have not lost the faculty of multiple vision. General Rios reports to Madrid 7,000 American troops at Hollo. General Miller doubtless wishes the report were true.

The prophets of evil who anticipated when Spanish sovereignty ceased have not even the slightest brawl on which to base a boast, "I told you so."

The thermometer is not behaving itself very well for the opening of a new year. Down at Havana it is having a is getting down lower and lower every be swept away under the operation of

One of the problems Governor Poynter will be called upon to solve is how to satisfy the aspirations of a score or more lawyers ambitious for judgeships, with only two places in prospect at his tion they will go on agitating for a disposal.

Even the empress of China starts in with good resolves for the new year by calling attention to the reform edicts promulgated some time ago and notifying the viceroys that they must be enforced. There is no lack of reform edicts in the Flowery Kingdom, but the ily understood. They are not in favor of promises seldom reach maturity.

The Spanish evidently have unlimited confidence in the capacity of the Americans. They had fully as many soldiers in the Philippines as the United States | this respect-and he is probably as carehas, though many of them are prisoners of war. It is only a week since the Americans agreed to secure their release from their Filipino captors, yet the Spanish profess surprise that the work has not for an extra session of the Fifty-sixth already been accomplished.

We must keep ever vividly before us that the usefulness of a party is strictly simited by its usefulness to the state and that in the long run he serves his party best who helps to make it instantly responsive to every need of the people and to the highest demands of that spirit which tends to drive us onward and upward!-Governor Roosevelt's inaugural.

There are rebels and rebels. The men who took up arms against the United States in 1861-65 were rebels, but the Indians who resisted the murderous onward march of civilization were never classed as rebels. In their relation to their Spanish oppressors the Filipinos tre rebels, but in fighting for their inalienable right to govern themselves without the aid or consent of the United States they are freemen, fighting for the principles embodied in the immortal

it is more than probable that fighting ipinos and the latter also have the adengagement has taken place it would not be surprising to learn that our army the attempt to capture the city. Such against the native forces would be peculiarly unfortunate, since it could them confidence for further resistance. In any event the reported situation ut Hollo indicates that a crisis has been reached in the Philippines and that we may expect that to become at once the theater of highly interesting events. It appears evident that Aguinaldo and his associates will be compelled to declare their purpose in regard to American occupation and it seems highly probable that they will decide to make resistance to it unless satisfactory concessions are offered by this government. The fact of General Otis having asked for instructions, although it is intimated that these are not of a military nature, is still significant of the acuteness of the situation. Subjugation of the Fulpinos by military power seems to be the atternative presented to the United States

DAWES ON THE CURRENCY. The speech of the comptroller of the currency, Hon. Charles G. Dawes, be-

pelago. It may be a costly task in both

life and treasure.

fore the Commercial club of Chicago, will not please the extreme currency reformers any better than did his annual report, in which were pointed out some of the defects in the plans of currency revision.

Comptroller Dawes earnestly advocates the adoption of President McKinley's recommendation, that when greenbacks are redeemed in gold they shall be paid out again only in exchange for gold. He says of this plan that under it the government can protect properly its outstanding currency liabilities and break the endless chain without contracting the currency or seeking assistance from private corporations in meeting its obligations of gold redemption. The comptroller urges that before the consideration of any of the banking bills upon which there is such diversity and conflict of both expert and popular opinion, this plain, practical and simple solution of the governmental currency situation suggested by the president should pass into law. "To this plan," said Mr. Dawes, "easily comprehended by the great body of our citizens, all those in favor of currency reform should give their unqualified and loyal support. To press the consideration of other proposed remedies at this time will prove a hindrance and obstruction to the adoption of the recommendation, which is plainly a step in advance. After this recommendation is enacted into law those who have what

seems to them a more complete remedy can then present it for consideration. It is hardly to be expected that the currency reformers generally will give heed to this judicious counsel. Perhaps some of them approve the president's recommendation and are willing that it should pass into law, but most of them will be satisfied with no legislation that does not provide for the ultimate permanent retirement of the greenbacks. This is the chief purpose in their plan for reforming the currency and nothing short of this will be acceptable to them. To eliminate the legal riots and rivers of blood in Havana tender notes and to give the banks a monopoly of the paper currency of the country is what they aim to accomplish and as the adoption of the president's recommendation would render the attainment of this purpose more difficult the reformers are not likely to favor its adoption. Their greatest reliance is upon high old time and up in this section it | the "endless chain" and as this would

the president's plan the reformers will not be found supporting that plan. Its very simplicity is enough to incur for it their disfavor and instead of accepting this plain, practical and simple solution of the governmental currency situapolicy which is both impracticable and unpopular-a policy which no political party will dare commit itself to. Comptroller Dawes is correct in the

view that the people and the business interests of the country demand that whatever changes are made in the currency system should be simple and eascomplicated or radical changes. They desire stability in the currency system and that there shall be no unnecessary tinkering with it. If President McKinley knows the feeling of the country in ful to inform himself in regard to public sentiment on this question as on others -he will give no serious consideration to the appeal of the currency reformers congress to consider the currency ques-

A PLEA FOR POOLING. The receivers of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad have represented to the the roads north of the Ohio river and east of the Mississippi are carrying the greater part of their interstate traffic business is demoralized because of pointed out that these conditions show that the railroads are unable to protect themselves against one another and that safety for them and their stockholders is to be gained only by the enactment of a law which, under the direction of the interstate commission, will enable the companies to pool their traffic and avoid rate wars.

Undoubtedly the representations of the

The latest advices from the Philip- cutting and discrimination are being all advertised in papers read by the people. pines show it to be the intention of the time practiced by the railroads, as the Filipino army at Hollo to resist has been the case for years. A New American occupation of that city and York paper remarks that the decision with operations for the capture of Hollo, Traffic association, on the ground that is erroneous. There was rate-cutting ernment for the next two years. during the existence of that associavantage of fortifications, so that if an tion, as one of its most prominent members declared before the decision of the supreme court was rendered. Perwas repulsed, or at least had failed in haps it was not so general before that

in recent years. Our New York contemporary urges that "the only remedy for this wretched state of affairs is a pooling law by which the companies will be empowered to pool their traffic under certain definite restrictions and prevent the arbitrary slashing of rates by any line which becomes a party to the agreement." Perhaps such a law would have the desired who do not hold this view, but on the tion. What is the good of one or two palcontrary assert the opinion that there would be violations of a pooling law just as there are of the interstate commerce act and experience gives war rant for this belief. The fact is that if rallway managers would obey the there would be no rate-cutting and discrimination. But they do not respect the law and they will not live up to their mutual agreements. It is questionunder legalized pooling.

WHATS THE MATTER WITH KANSAS! In 1888 Kansas gave Benjamin Har- moved by men and deeds, not moonshine. rison, republican candidate for president, a plurality of 80,159 over Grover Cleveland, democrat, and a majority of 35,592 over all. In 1896 Bryan carried Kansas by 13,509 plurality over McKinlev and 10.069 majority over all.

What was the matter with Kansas? Superficial observers have told us that it was drouth calamity howlers and the popular resentment of the pernicious interference of corporations

in Kansas politics, the subserviency of the dominant party to the dictation of railroad managers and sacrifice of public interests to the interests of corporate greed. Drouths and general business depression were only incidents that helped to fan the embers of popular discontent and furnished demagogues and calamity howlers with fuel for the surrender on the money question by eminent Kansas republicans who sought fight is to be made. thus to stem the rising wrath against the encroachments and extortions of public carriers contributed to the disaster that overwhelmed Kansas republicans.

and better times and the blunders and failures of the populists last fall braced platform pledging better government they redeemed the state.

But there are bourbons who seem never to learn anything by experience well as of Nebraska and other populist strongholds. While recognizing the just grievances of the producers and pledged to redress them they blindly and foolishly set themselves against every reform or measure that emanates from their political opponents. Thus they stumble into the ditch dug for them.

The recent special session of the Kansas legislature affords a striking illus tration. To retrieve the misstep that had cost them the state the Kansas populists had framed a bill that creates a railroad court empowered to hear and head. This, however, cannot be done. The determine complaints arising from excessive tolls and arbitrary discrimination against shippers and localities. Inby the great body of Kansas farmers erate computation an addition of \$100,000,and shippers they arrayed themselves | 000 a year to our expenditures has been against the bill and vainly sought to great need of an economical administra-mutilate or defeat it. Inasmuch as the representatives of the railroads had tures to prevent the addition from rising served notice that they would contest to far more formidable figures. the constitutionality of the act in the courts it was simply stupid to place the republican party in the false attitude of

a corporation machine. There certainly ought to be enough in telligence among Kansas republicans to see that persistence in such a course would again alienate the producers who with the party of progress and pros-

I do solemnly swear that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Nebraska and will faithfully discharge the duties of representative (or senator) according to the best of my ability and that at the election to fill said office I have not improperly influenced in any way the vote of any elector Interstate Commerce commission that or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing from any corporation, company or person or any promise of office for any official act, for reckless competition among rival lines This is the solemn oath which every made against individuals, localities and day before entering upon the duties of without mental reservation.

> An All-Round Hummer. Globe-Democrat. The advance in corn is a welcome event to farmers and handsomely rounds out a year of prosperity. Grain is maize, in the ear

> > A Lesson and a Warning.

and in the by-products.

Here's a warning and a lesson. Ten fail- be held down to the strictest point and let declaration of American independence. Baltimore & Ohio receivers are well ures of firms dealing in holiday goods are the naval expenditures be generous.

Preaching and Performance.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A democratic orator in Illinois says the in view of the fact that General Miller of the United States supreme court ratio of 16 to 1 is a superstition and ought to in view of the fact that General Miller of the United States supreme court refused requests for delay and proceeded which forced the dissolution of the Joint He advises opposition to trusts as the key- few who have been able to see where the note. That was in the democratic platform | it was an illegal combination, was the of 1892, but came to nothing, though the has taken place. The American force beginning of the whole trouble. This democrats controlled all branches of the govis very largely outnumbered by the Filis erroneous. There was rate-cutting ernment for the next two years.

In her dream of white-winged peace softly descending angel-wise upon the world, Russia does not lose sight of the fact that the decision as since, but there is no doubt business, nor that her ready clarion may be goddess Bellona has not yet gone out of news and an outcome of our first movement that it was practiced to a greater or less blown abroad any day in her prompt and extent. The roads having a member- customary manner. While Russia is about ship in that association were not all to appear in the international peace convenhardly fail to have the effect to give faithful to the agreement, nor have the tion which she has summoned and in which railroads of the country faithfully ob- she will be the chief figure, she does not served any traffic agreement entered into days for naval reinforcement, and has just lose sight of the necessity in these troubled given out a contract for the construction of

> Stripping the Forests. Philadelphia Record.

The American Newspaper Publishers' association in appealing to the Auglo-Amerlean commission to put paper and pulp on the free list declares that the demands square miles of territory annually. Such an extent of havoe if wrought by forest fires effect, but there are railroad managers would arouse all the timber states to actry arbor days in a year, when the Wood Pulp trust has all seasons for its own?

Regenerating a City.

The sanitary redemption of Santiago almost a greater triumph for American clyilization than its capture. In the work of law and be honest among themselves Governor Wood, particularly in the street cleaning policy, one sees the same high spirit that distinguished Colonel Waring's efforts in this country. Unsanitarily dirty for centuries, the new regime in Santiago is a greater revolution than the ousting of able whether they would do better the Spaniards. It is at results of this kind the anti-expansionists should look instead of misquoting the fathers or abusing the administration of today. The world

Checking Hasty Marriages.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. Consternation exists in many quarters over a recent decision by the attorney general of Canada that a marriage ceremony performed in Canada by an American minister is illegal. Not a few marriages have been thus solemnized between American summer visitors to the Dominion, and between parties who have crossed the boundary line in order to evade some technicality free silver craze. Those who know the of law existing on this side. Such couples true cause of the revolt in Kansas that in order to be on absolutely safe ground, culminated in the rise and triumph of will now have to look around for a legally populism trace the uprising back to qualified person to tie the slipping knot over again.

The Warring Sugar Giants.

The mass of people who consume sugar take but little interest in the fight raging between the sugar kings and trusts. The advances and cuts in prices go by eighths and sixteenths, Fractions too small to show in retail prices, but sufficiently large to mean a great deal to the refiners. Yet, if the fight means consolidation, the advance may be noticeable enough to have a meaning, and, on the other hand, if the price is political prairie fire that swept Kansas put up, it means new refinerles to fight. as it did Nebraska. This and the cowardty Trusts find it to their interest to make moderate profits. When the earnings are great, competition is invited and another

COST OF THE WAR.

Past Expenses Trifling Compared with Future Demands. Boston Herald.

A Washington estimate puts the cost of the war at \$250,000,000, reckoning up to the end of the present fiscal year, which wil end on June 30, 1899. The estimate covers Kansas republicans up to the fighting the expenditures already made and those point and with a clean ticket and a which are in prospect for six months to come. It does not, however, embrace the indemnity of \$20,000,000 to be paid to Spain for the cession of the Philippines, nor does it make any allowance for the expenditures on fortifications which may be rein the republican party of Kansas as quired to put our new possessions in a condition of immediate defence. Even with the exclusion of these items the estimate looks low. We fancy that when a full and fair account is made up at the end of the fiscal year the cost of the war will be found a great deal closer to \$300,-000,000 than \$250,000,000.

But it is not over the starting cost that Uncle Sam is called upon to knit his brows. Of course a quarter of a billion dollars is a sum which should be taken into serious consideration, even by a nation with as long a purse as ours. Yet if we could get rid of the matter by one payment, and so have done with it, there would be little cause for a wrinkled forebrief storm and stress of the war with Spain is over. Its immediate cost is in process of settlement. But there is heavy ground swell of expenditure stead of joining with the populists in be dealt with in a future, the end of which perfecting a measure clearly demanded no man is wise enough to see. On a modentailed upon the country, and there is

ENLARGING THE ARMY.

Unjustifiable Increase Proposed by Pending Bills.

Review of Reviews. One of the principal questions that has been pressed upon the attention of Congress by the president's message, the recommendations of the secretary of war and the have rejoined their ranks and repel which Mr. Hull of Iowa is the efficient chairhouse committee on military affairs, of others disposed to identify themselves man, is that of the provision for an enlarged regular army. It is, of course, hardship to keep under arms for a single day longer than is necessary any of the men who enlisted at the outbreak of the war on patriotic grounds with the understanding that when the war was over they should receive honorable discharge. It is the opinion of the authorities that congress should give the government permission to recruit a regular army up to the limit of a hundred thousand men, about half of whom would be needed for duty in Cuba, while the other half would be divided more or less evenly between the United States and the and have not accepted nor will I accept | Philippines. But we certainly ought not to need an army in Cuba, except for a very short time. The maintenance of the peace there should in the near future be intrusted to a well-organized native constabulary, distributed and operated very much upon the at less than the published rates, that any vote I may give or withold plan of the Royal Irish Constabulary that on any bill, resolution or appropriation. keeps the peace of another great island. Nor will the American people believe it right and that unjust discriminations are member of the legislature will take this or necessary that we should maintain an army of Americans in the Philippines, except for temporary purposes. The existing particular classes of freight. It is his office and is expected to live up to emergency in the West Indies and in the Philippines may be regarded, from the military point of view, as belonging to the war period. As soon as that emergency is passed we ought to get along with a regular army of not to exceed 50,000 men. We must provide, of course, for the education of a much larger number of officers than heretofore, and should greatly improve the militia system. The best way to promote the defense of this country lies in the maintenance of an efficient navy. Let the army expenditures

Transportation has cost the state of Nebras- humanity." ka \$111.415.43 directly, and how much it has cost the people of the state indirectly the benefits came in.

Plattsmouth Journal (pop.): If the coming legislature desires to reduce taxation, and at the same time leave the state government unimpaired, let it repeal the law giving bonuses to state and county fairs. Such a move will meet with the approval of every person in the state outside of the ist of the present day. But the truth of rings which fatten off these annual dis-

ributions of the people's money. Neligh Leader (rep.): The first duty of trary grounds, and very properly so. the Nebraska legislature should be the reduction of the number of the senate and house employes compared with two years ago. One-half the number is sufficient. Every needless expense should be cut off, but the wards of the state are entitled to good care, yet the appropriations need not be lavish. Every necessary want should be supplied, and no more.

ampaign opens they will tell how extravagant the republican legislature has been. Auburn Post (rep.): Our coming legislature does not want to listen to the importunes of continual adjournment. The Lincoln hotels and boarding houses are the only ones benefited by a long session and the coming legislature should set a precedent by a short business session. There are more laws now on our statutes than can be enforced or understood. Let us digest what we have before we get many

more. Sidney Poniard: The coming legislature should overhaul our present law pertaining to the sale of real estate for taxes. As our law now is few men care to invest in delinquent tax titles, consequently those who do not choose to pay their taxes virtually go scott free and a double and often a treble burden falls upon those who do pay their taxes. This has a tendency to make taxpayers avoid assessments and those who care little pay nothing.

West Point Republican: The record which will be made by the state legislature about to convene will be carefully scrutinized with a microscope by the populist leaders, and it behooves the majority, if they have their party's welfare at heart, to lop off all extravagant expenditures, useless employes and to make the session as brief as possible. The republicans never had a better opportunity to refute the campaign charges of the populists than will be presented to them this winter. It is only by the acts of the majority in the legislature that the party will be judged. The republican party in Nebraska is, figuratively, being placed in the balance and if found wanting this winer political progress will be found impos-

Ashland Gazette (rep.): The fusionists re now asking the republican legislature to appropriate about \$200,000 to make up for deficiencies in the expense of running the various state institutions. This is some of the money that the populists so boastfully 'saved' during the late campaign. Inasmuch as the other fellows are to have the spending of the money, it is exceedingly probable that the republican legislators will o somewhat in the "saving" business themselves. If they should do otherwise, the same populists who are asking to have their deficiencies made good, would bob up on the stump and tell how extravagant the rebublican legislature had been and what immaculate economizers the populists were. Let the "saving" business go right on. Republicans never will have a better opportun-

keep in fashion FAR-FETCHED COMPARISONS.

Absurdity of Likening the Louisiana Purchase to the Philippines. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The attempt to liken the acquisition of he territory of Louisiana to the annexation of an Asiatic archipelago is the absurdest in the world. The present scheme of annexation goes 7,000 miles from the ocean oundaries of the republic to take over ropical territory comparatively densely sopulated with many races, tribes and claus, of forty different languages, several colors and little to no advancement from a state of savagery. Jefferson's cheme of annexation, on the contrary, embraced contiguous and only sparsely settled territory, which controlled a great waterway draining a large part of the territory

hen included in the domain of the United States. Spanish possession of Louisiana was viewed with some indifference by Jefferson, but its cession to France in 1802 and the unfriendly act of the new owner in uspending the right of United States merchants and shippers to deposit their merchandise at the port of New Orleans awakened grave apprehensions in the minds of he American people and the government at Washington. It was seen at once that the planting of a strong European power along the western boundary and in possession of the great internal waterway of the jus to thwart a people still fighting for lib-Mississippi premised no end of friction and future trouble, and hence the negotiations for purchase, and the private remarks of President Jefferson that force might have o be resorted to to secure a dislodgement of these threatening conditions.

As the president said in his message to a special session of congress in October, 1803, the acquisition of the sovereignty of New Orleans and other possessions in that quarter on "fair conditions" was important as being "interesting to our quiet"-as tending | Panigh" (Panay). to free the United States from the menace f European powers and the embroilments of European politics. This was the primary purpose of the purchase and it brought the Monroe doctrine into practical application twenty years before its formal promulgaion by President Monroe and Secretary John Quincy Adams, in which promulgation they had the earnest support of the then retired sage of Monticello.

The classing of Jefferson as an imperial land grabber and annexationist of territory remote from the natural boundaries of the nation, and filled with utterly diverse and unassimilative peoples, is a wanton and ridiculous slander upon that serene philosopher and man of peace. His idea of what the American policy should be has been accurately described by Henry Adams in his admirable "History of the United States:"

"As he conceived a true American polcy, war was a blunder, an unnecessary risk; and even in case of robbery and aggression the United States, he believed, had only to stand on the defensive in order to obtain justice in the end. He would not consent to build up a new nationality merely to create more navies and armies, to perpetuate the crimes and follies of Europe;

founded. There is no question that rate reported in New York and not one of them | FREE ADVICE TO LEGISLATURE, | should not be permitted to indulge in the coln and also of the committee to draw up Auburn Granger (pop.): The Board of world a hell and frustrated the hopes of Andrew Johnson.

And yet the little hot-pots of the jingo Lord only knows, and if it has ever been sumption to attempt to drag over this chamof any benefit to the state there are but plon of peace and popular government and freedom from old world ambitions and entanglements to the support of a reckless policy of conquest and exaltation of the military power.

If the acquisition of the Philippines is "interesting to our quiet" and greater freedom from foreign embroilments. Jefferson might be fairly claimed as an annexationis placed by its advocates on exactly con-

STATE MILITIA SERVICE.

Call for a National Convention Consider the Subject.

Philadelphia Times Governor Bloxham of Florida has issued a circular letter as executive of the state proposing a national convention to assemble at Tampa, Florida, on the 8th of February Ord Quiz (rep.): The populist state of- next, for dicussing the methods of placing ficials propose to have some campaign state troops on the most effective footing thunder for next year. The recommends All questions relating to arms, equipment, they have made for appropriations amount tactics, clothing, food and transportation to \$620,000 more than last year. If the re- are to be discussed by experts, as well as the publican legislature will appropriate the in- subject of camp sites, sanitation and all precreased sum the populist officials will have cautionary measures that modern science the fun of spending it and then when the can suggest to insure the comfort and health of troops.

There should be a very general and hearty response to this call from Governor Blox-ham. It is the season of the year when many northern people are visiting Florida and other southern sections and there is no advice as to his love affairs."

Hadianapolis Journal. What makes year think him such a fool?"

"I don't think. I know. Why, man, there is documentary evidence of it in existence. He once wrote to the correspondence department of a periodical for advice as to his love affairs." There should be a very general and hearty better place for such a convention than Tampa. Railway facilities are excellent and accommodations are all that any could wish.

Our recent war with Spain developed the fact that much as we have improved our militia system in most of the states our militia system in militia system in most of the states our militia system in militia s national guard was utterly unfitted for the field. Pennsylvania stood in the forefront in the organization and training of her national guard, and yet ours was wholly unfitted for active service in an inhospitable climate. Neither officers nor men were fitted to such an emergency, and the result was great suffering and the sacrifice of many lives simply for want of a thoroughly organized military system.

It is idle to say that we shall not have war soon again. We may or may not; most likely not, but henceforth nearly or quite all the states of the union will maintain a milltia organization and it will cost no more to make it as perfect as possible than it would to keep it on a state of loose discipline and unfitness for military duty. It is a mere wives. question between a thorough military system and dress parade for the entertainment of the friends and families of the soldiers. War is a fearful condition when it pre

sents itself, and if we are to have militia organizations at all they could just as well be fully prepared for war as to be a matter of mere ornament and amusement. In view of the fearful sacrifices recently suffered by the imperfections of our militia system, the call of Governor Bloxham is one that should enlist the interest and attention of all connected with our militia organizations and we sincerely hope that there will be a full convention of able, earnest men to consider the subject at Tamps on the 8th of February

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

Springfield Republican: It is reported that Admiral Dewey has called for a "firstclass statesman" to be stationed at Manila Such a personage would be worth more just now than the squadron under Dewey or an army corps. A fittle diplomacy is needed. Philadelphia Times: The dispatch of Genral Lawton to the Philippines looks like ousiness. Lawton is a fighting general, but he is also a good administrator and he is well fitted for any emergency, provided he can take with him force enough to make his authority effective. Admiral Dewey meanwhile suggests that some civilians had bet ter be sent out there to look over the situaion. Considering the extraordinary com plications that exist, it is scarcely fair to leave the whole responsibility to the military commanders.

Boston Transcript: The situation at Iloile s a peculiar one and not without its embarrassments for this country. Under the terms of the protocol we do not see why the relations of the Spaniards and the Filipine insurgents were not practically the same when General Rios surrendered to the forces of Aguinaldo as they were before Dewey sailed into Manila harbor. The Spanish commander was evidently acting within his military and international rights in coming to terms with the insurgents, though if he had been anxious to make things pleasant and easy for the United States he could undoubtedly have deferred capitulation until General Otis, who was on the way with de signs on the place, could have arrived. Very likely the situation will be solved as Alexander loosed the Gordian knot or as the Czar Nicholas I is said to have laid out the railroad from Moscow to St. Petersburg, and no finer examples of imperial methods of surmounting difficulties have ever been given than those. Yet in the face of it all the still lberty-loving American, who sympathizes with the struggle for freedom and the desire for self-government wherever he finds it, will look with sadness upon the hard fact that "duty and destiny" require erty along the same lines and with the same purpose as they were when we were applauding them two years ago, and when their islands meant to us not a prize, but indeed little more than a name. Now we shall probably be obliged to execute the prisoner first and try him afterward.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

According to the Springfield Republican, it is Eel-o-eel-o (Iloilo) on the island of

The insurgent captors of Iloilo are at east civilized enough to know that possession is nine points of the law. Pensions have just been granted to the

widows of Captain Allyn Capron and Captain Allyn K. Capron, father and son, both of whom fell in the war with Spain. The secretary of the broom trust hastens to say that the report of an advance in the prices of brooms by 25 cents a dozen "con-

veys a wrong impression" and that the truth

is that two advances have been made in prices within a month-one of 25 cents and one of 20 cents. Ilollo is the second city and seaport in the Philippine group and the chief city of the island of Panay. According to geographers the island has an area of 4,633 square miles a trifle less that the state of Connecticut. and is divided into the three provinces of Iloilo, with a population estimated at 472,-000; Capiz, with 243,000, and Antique, with

800,000 souls. Judge Hamilton Ward of the supreme court of New York, who died at his home in Belmont last Wednesday, was a member of the congressional committee appointed to the central government at Washington consider the assassination of President Lin-

124,000 inhabitants, or an aggregate of over

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IOVAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

miserable ambitions that had made the ofd articles of impeachment against President

Some of the American soldiers at Honolulu are investing their earnings in Oriental end of the radical democracy have the pre- art objects to send home. There are robes of delicate texture, slippers of curious construction made of wicker work and oddlooking pipes in large variety. The speci-

> mens of wood-carving could hardly be surpassed for minute finish. Cigar dealers who have large surplus stocks of Cuban and other tobaccos on hand are keeping an eye on Manila as a source of the American tobacco supply in the near future. Manila cigars are cheap; the best of them can be bought at the native stands for 5 cents each and a very good smoke canbe had at the price of the despised two-for-There are eight large eigar and eigarette factories in Manila, which employ from 400 to 2,000 operatives each. Beyond these houses, which confine themselves mainly to the higher grades of the market, there are narly 100 smaller factories.

CHEERY CHAFF.

Chicago Record: "We have a new "How do you like him?"
"I can't say; my wife hasn't met his wife

Philadelphia North American: Hetty—What did he do when you sent back the ring to him?
Dolly—Acknowledged receipt and reminded me that I had forgotten the box it

Indianapolis Journal: "What makes you

Tid-Bits: Customer-Look here! The first

Detroit Journal: "And yet," he ex-claimed, striving to seem cheerful, "I shall still pursue the bright visions of hope!" Beryl did not love him; but she pitted "Oh, chase yourself!" she pleaded, for she sincerely desired to save him further pain. Somerville Journal: The only way that

one Somerville man can get occasional re-lief is to make his wife so mad that she won't speak to him for half a day. Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Yes, I've with-drawn my name from the petition asking congress to bar out that Utah congress-

Mercy! What prompted you to do that?" "Yes, I've seen the portraits of the

Chicago Post: "Are we alone?" he asked. "Entirely so," she replied, feeling that at ast the time had come. "You may speak "Entirely so," she replied, feeling that at last the time had come. "You may speak without danger of being overheard."
Still he hesitated.
"Would you mind having the phonograph removed from the room?" he said at last, "It looks to me as if it were loaded for a record."

A RURAL SPARKING.

Atlanta Constitution. Things is never goln' right,
(Life is so contrary!)
Thought I'd go that winter night
An' speak the word to Mary.

Never seen her look so sweet, (Jest like any fairy!) Kitten purrin' at her feet— Me, six yards from Mary! Told her that 'twas like to snow-

All the weather showed it; Looked as if we'd have a blow. Simply said: "She knowed it!" Talked o' this an' talked o' that

Old clock ticked an' ticked away.
(Wished her heart 'twould soften!)
Couldn't find the word to say,
Though I tried it often. Time to go an' leave them charms-Since I couldn't win 'em!

An'-praise God!-she wuz in 'em! Don't these women know a sight? Aint they all contrary? Didn't say the word that night, An' yet, I'll marry Mary!

A Good

It is only a chance hit that is made without a good aim. Our aim is to hit your fancy and, doing that, to win your confidence.

We are not in business for this season only. We have been making the best clothing ready-towear that we know how to make for about 30 years, and we expect to keep at it. We want your confidence as a means to holding your trade. There is only one way to get that, and that is to deserve it.

We'll endeavor to do that if you trade here.

